JPRS 76234

14 August 1980

USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 1248

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

GRAIN HARVEST NOTES FROM THE VOLGA, CENTRAL RSFSR

[Editorial Report] Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 2 Aug 80 p 1 reports that by the end of July grain was cut on the first million hectares in Orenburgskaya Oblast.

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 2 Aug 80 p 1 notes harvesting of grain has begun in Tul'skaya Oblast. Among the first to begin were enterprises in Yefremovskiy, Chernskiy, Belevskiy and Dubenskiy rayons. They will harvest grain from an area of 933,000 hectares in Tul'skaya Oblast.

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Aug 80 p 1 reports that agricultural workers in Udmurtia have been harvesting on a large scale and have begun sales of grain to the state. They will sell 250,000 tons of grain to the state.

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Aug 80 p 1 notes that following the southern rayons, almost all enterprises in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast are involved in harvesting grain. Grain [kolosovyye] crops and peas have been laid in windrows on more than 500,000 hectares. A significant portion have been threshed.

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Aug 80 p 1 notes agricultural workers in Tataria have begun harvesting. Winter rye and peas have been laid in windrows on the first tens of thousands of hectares. The first grain from the new harvest has arrived at the elevators. Enterprises in Aznakayevskiy, Menzelinskiy and other rayons have attained a fast pace of work from the very beginning of the harvest. Agricultural workers in Tataria will harvest grain and pulse crops from 2,394,000 hectares.

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 80 p 1 indicates the grain fields in Bashkiria are promising a good crop. Agricultural workers in Bashkiria will sell no less than 2,400,000 tons of grain to the state.

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 2 Aug 80 p 1 reports that for the harvest complexes on the steppes of Volgogradskaya Oblast the rule has become two phase harvesting, cutting of grain into a double windrow, working day and night.

Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Aug 80 p 1 reports large scale cutting and threshing of grain has begun in the Central Chernozem Oblasts [Voronezhskaya, Belgorodskaya and Kurskaya]. Enterprises are actively selling grain to the state. This harvest is not one of the easy ones. The ripening of the crops was held up due to rainy weather, over significant stretches they lodged. The beginning of the harvest was accompanied by adverse weather. The precise rhythm of the harvest conveyer guarantees the concentration of equipment, its mobile utilization....

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 80 p 2 notes agricultural workers in Belgorodskaya Oblast will harvest early grains from 790,000 hectares. They are striving to harvest the crop in 10-11 days. Enterprises in Veydelevskiy, Roven'skiy, and other rayons are working at a fast pace. However, the grain developed later here than in the southeast. In Belgorodskiy and Ivnyanskiy rayons they are threshing 28-29 quintals of grain per hectare.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

GRAIN HARVEST NOTES FROM UKRAINE, MOLDAVIA

[Editorial Report] Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 24 Jul 80 p 1 reports the agricultural workers in Kyrmskaya Oblast have made a firm decision--to cut no less than 80 percent of the grain crops into windrows. Two phase harvesting under present conditions has many advantages. First of all the grain may be cut 3 to 4 days earlier, and round the clock, while it can be threshed only until the middle of the night. Picking up the mass increases productivity of the combines.

The grain harvest is in full swing in Khersonskaya Oblast. They have harvested the most grain of all in Kalanchakskiy Rayon.

The combines are being maneuvered skillfully in Izmail'skiy Rayon, Odesskaya Oblast. Here they have set up a special service to observe ripening of the grain. The equipment is maneuvered at its signal.

The present harvest has its problems. Cold and rain made for the development of weeds. Winds in places twisted and lodged the grain. In the oblast they have done a lot of work to increase the quality of the harvest.

Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Jul 80 p 1 and Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 20 Jul 80 p 2 report that Odesskaya Oblast occupies almost 200,000 hectares. The harvest in these areas has been entrusted to the better combine operators, who are harvesting by direct combining. Odesskaya Oblast will sell 100,000 tons strong and 500,000 tons valuable wheat to the state, twice the plan.

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 80 p 1 notes the grain area in Moldavia is not large, little more than 900,000 hectares. And this area will yield over 3,700,000 tons of wheat, corn and pulses. No less than 1,000,000 tons of grain will be sold to the state. This means the yield must be more than 40 quintals per hectare.

CSO: 1824

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

COLORADO BEETLE THREATENS POTATO CROP

[LD291647 Editorial Report] Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 23 July 1980 publishes on page 3 under the headline "that 'invincible' Colorado beetle" a 1,800-word article by special correspondent I. Gorlanov in which he discusses the continued increase in the incidence of Colorado beetle, which now affects half the total area planted with potatoes, and in some oblasts the whole planted area. He outlines the research being undertaken in various institutes, whose results are often mediocre, but the most disturbing feature--he asserts--is the lack of coordination among the different institutes, for only when isolated pieces of research are brought together will it be possible to effectively combat this potato pest.

CSO: 1824

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

BRIEFS

FEED CROP PROBLEMS IN LATVIA--Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 80 p 1 carries an article that discusses progress and problems in feed crop development in Latvia. The author, deputy minister of agriculture K. Sproga, admits that while the decision has been made to increase production of seed for perennial grasses this seed is sometimes not available in sufficient quantities. Because of this areas sown to clover are being renewed only slowly. For this reason agricultural workers have not been able to expand the areas sown to such feasible crops for Latvia alfalfa. The article goes on to say that weather conditions do not always permit Latvia to grow enough grasses to satisfy its own needs for livestock feed. The author mentions the possibility of an exchange for seed of crops better suited to Latvia. Feed cabbage is considered one such promising crop. Cultivation of feed cabbage would prolong the summer ration and furnish cattle with a green supplementary feed right on up to January. The area sown to feed cabbage should be expanded but herbicides to combat the weeds are not available in sufficient quantities. Agricultural workers are waiting for an increase in the delivery thereof. [Editorial Report]

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LIVESTOCK

MEAT INDUSTRY REVIEW FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1980

Moscow MYASNAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 80 pp 4-6

[Article: "Some Indicators on the Work of the Meat Industry During the First Quarter of 1980"]

[Text] In January-March 1980 4,079,000 tons of livestock and poultry were procured--211,000 tons more than planned and 112,000 tons (3 percent) more than was procured during the corresponding period of 1979. Included in this is the amount procured from kolkhozes and sovkhozes--3,864,000 tons, with a 4 percent growth since 1979, and from the population--158,000 tons, which is 15 percent less than during the same time in 1979. The greatest drops in procurement from the population occurred in Belorussia (61 percent of 1979 levels), Lithuania (71 percent), RSFSR (74 percent) and Latvia (75 percent). The quarterly plan for livestock and poultry procurement was not fulfilled by the Moldavian SSR and Tadzhik SSR.

Of the total amount of livestock and poultry procured in the first 3 months of 1980, 952,900 tons of pork were delivered--0.5 percent less than during the first quarter of 1979. Sixteen percent more poultry, or 347,000 tons, was procured than at the same time last year.

The delivery of hogs has dropped in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania and Armenia. The delivery of poultry has increased in all union republics with the exception of the Moldavian SSR, the Kirgiz SSR and the Tadzhik SSR. In the Georgian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, and Turkmen SSR poultry procurement has remained at 1979 levels.

In connection with limited supplies of feed there has been a drop in the live weight of one head of livestock arriving for processing:large horned cattle--a drop of 12 kilograms each; hogs--8 kilograms; and small horned cattle--1 kilogram.

The plan of interrepublic livestock deliveries has been fulfilled by 100.3 percent.

In January-March 1980 fattening farms and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry submitted to the state 16,000 tons of weight gain from fattening, pasturing and raising cattle. The plan has been fulfilled by 106 percent, or with a consideration of additional goals--by 103 percent.

Table 1

Ministries of the [illegible] and Water Industry	Peat—Total				[illegible] Peat			
	Planned, thousands of tons	Actual production			Planned, thousands of tons	Actual production		
		Thousands of tons	Percent			Thousands of tons	Percent	
			Of plan	Of 1978			Of plan	Of 1978
USSR	1,868	2,036	[illegible]	103.8	112	121	108.0	121.0
RSFSR	958	1,040	106.3	108.4	67.5	72.9	108.1	111.6
Ukrainian SSR	491	517	105.1	94.0	21.8	26.4	107.6	111.4
Belorussian SSR	125.6	130.6	104.1	98.9	4.6	5.2	123.0	115.0
Uzbek SSR	36	36.7	102.0	104.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	169.0	[illegible]
Kazakh SSR	109.1	113.6	104.1	112.0	2.79	2.98	107.0	102.0
Georgian SSR	13.9	14.7	105.6	102.1	0.1	0.013	13.0	45.0
Azerbaijan SSR	12.5	13.2	105.6	101.0	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian SSR	62.5	63.3	103.1	98.3	2.9	3.4	118.0	119.0
Moldavian SSR	27.8	29.7	107.0	120.0	1.9	1.8	95.0	111.0
Latvian SSR	37.3	38.5	103.2	128.0	3.98	4.27	107.0	129.6
Kirgiz SSR	13.5	14.2	105.0	119.0	0.06	0.104	173.0	4.9 times
Tadzhik SSR	9.6	9	94.0	98.0	0.99	0.71	72.0	136.0
Armenian SSR	8.6	8	93.0	91.4	—	—	—	—
Turkmen SSR	5.3	4.9	93.0	96.0	0.16	0.155	97.0	108.0
Estonian SSR	30.6	31.6	103.3	113.0	2.62	2.79	106.5	134.0

Table 1, Continued

Ministries of meat and dairy industry	Sausages				Semi-processed meats			
	Plan, thousands of tons	Actual production			Plan, thousands of tons	Actual production		
		Thousands of tons	Percent			Thousands of tons	Percent	
			Of plan	Of 1979			Of plan	Of 1979
USSR	728.3	739.5	101.5	101.5	317.8	334.5	105.2	106.0
RSFSR	439.3	439.8	100.1	100.5	184.6	194.2	103.2	104.4
Ukrainian SSR	146.6	150.2	102.5	102.0	53.3	56.3	105.7	103.8
Belorussian SSR	23.2	28.0	121.0	98.0	15.4	16.2	105.2	115.0
Uzbek SSR	14.5	14.9	103.0	103.0	7.15	7.8	109.0	109.6
Kazakh SSR	29.6	30.0	101.4	101.7	13.9	14.3	103.0	106.6
Georgian SSR	7.3	7.5	102.3	108.0	4.04	4.17	103.2	112.7
Azerbaijan SSR	7.0	7.1	101.4	104.4	4.3	4.75	110.5	130.0
Lithuanian SSR	14.2	14.4	101.4	103.2	8.61	8.67	100.7	103.7
Moldavian SSR	7.2	7.5	104.2	144.0	3.9	4.1	106.0	133.0
Latvian SSR	11.5	11.8	102.6	104.4	7.7	7.86	102.1	109.2
Kirgiz SSR	4.1	4.5	110.0	111.0	3.1	3.46	111.6	117.0
Tadzhik SSR	3.49	3.53	101.1	99.9	1.8	1.9	106.6	107.0
Armenian SSR	5.0	5.13	102.6	104.7	3.53	3.74	106.0	115.0
Turkmen SSR	3.4	3.2	94.0	107.0	0.93	0.99	106.5	107.6
Estonian SSR	11.35	11.39	100.4	105.5	5.6	5.7	102.0	102.0

Table 1. Continued

Ministries of meat and dairy industry	Edible rendered fat				Canned meats			
	Plan, thous. of tons	Actual production			Plan, millions of standard cans	Actual production		
		Thousands of tons	Percent			Millions st. cans	Percent	
			Of plan	Of 1979			Of plan	Of 1979
USSR	86.6	88.3	102.0	97.5	159.8	171.8	107.5	112.3
RSFSR	38.9	39.2	101.0	99.5	63.1	70.2	111.3	103.8
Ukrainian SSR	25.2	26.4	105.0	90.9	27.9	28.5	102.2	121.8
Belorussian SSR	6.1	5.96	98.2	91.5	13.5	13.54	100.3	188.0
Uzbek SSR	1.48	1.51	102.6	106.3	--	--	--	--
Kazakh SSR	5.17	5.65	109.3	114	34.4	36.8	107.0	109.0
Georgian SSR	0.39	0.42	106.0	100.5	--	--	--	--
Azerbaijan SSR	0.29	0.315	108.0	94	--	--	--	--
Lithuanian SSR	3.5	3	85.6	86.4	2	2.03	101.5	99.0
Moldavian SSR	1.53	1.59	104.0	110	2.6	3.09	119.0	129.0
Latvian SSR	1.63	1.78	109.0	140	2.7	2.74	101.5	130.6
Kirgiz SSR	0.5	0.54	107.0	131	8.7	9.8	112.6	106.5
Tadzhik SSR	0.35	0.3	87.0	88	1	1.09	109.0	97.0
Armenian SSR	0.22	0.219	99.5	91.3	1.6	1.78	111.0	111.0
Turkmen SSR	0.13	0.11	85.4	79	0.3	0.39	130.0	139.0
Estonian SSR	1.32	1.38	104.5	127	2	1.77	88.5	88.1

Table 1, Continued

Ministries of meat and dairy industry	Dry animal feed				Products sold, percent of 1979
	Plan, thousands of tons	Actual production			
		Thousands of tons	Percent Of plan	Of 1979	
USSR	112.4	123.9	110.0	108.5	104.7
RSFSR	56.7	62.9	111.0	113.0	102.5
Ukrainian SSR	27.3	30.7	113.0	102.0	95.7
Belorussian SSR	6.4	6.9	108.0	102.0	100.9
Uzbek SSR	2.01	2.08	103.0	107.0	110.5
Kazakh SSR	6.53	6.83	104.6	107.7	107.5
Georgian SSR	0.67	0.74	110.0	87.0	107.0
Azerbaijan SSR	0.6	0.64	106.0	104.0	107.4
Lithuanian SSR	3.0	3.35	112.0	99.0	97.4
Moldavian SSR	1.46	1.66	114.0	129.0	113.9
Latvian SSR	1.96	2.02	103.0	121.0	117.6
Kirgiz SSR	0.83	0.89	108.0	117.0	111.4
Tadzhik SSR	0.56	0.57	102.0	121.0	103.6
Armenian SSR	0.52	0.507	97.5	9 times	99.1
Turkmen SSR	0.22	0.24	109.0	150.0	103.0
Estonian SSR	1.22	1.28	105.0	112.0	111.9

Table 2

Ministries of the meat and dairy industry	Growth as compared to the first quarter of 1979	
	Gross production	Output per one worker
USSR	101.2	100.4
Including meat industry	102.9	101.8
Of these:		
RSFSR	104.3	103.1
Ukrainian SSR	96.5	96.5
Belorussian SSR	99.9	99.6
Uzbek SSR	106.5	103.9
Kazakh SSR	110.5	106.4
Georgian SSR	103.3	105.0
Azerbaijan SSR	110.0	106.2
Lithuanian SSR	98.6	97.9
Moldavian SSR	124.9	119.0
Latvian SSR	118.7	116.3
Kirgiz SSR	114.3	107.9
Tadzhik SSR	99.3	95.5
Armenian SSR	100.6	95.7
Turkmen SSR	104.5	103.0
Estonian SSR	111.5	108.9

The average mass of large horned cattle that has been fattened is 368 kilograms; of hogs--119 kilograms.

Data on the production of meat, meat products, dry animal feeds and on labor productivity is presented in Tables 1 and 2.

Above-plan production consists of 105,000 tons of meat, including 9,300 tons of poultry meat, 11,200 tons of sausages, 16,500 tons of partially-prepared meat products, 1,700 tons of edible rendered fat, 12 million cans of meats and 11,500 tons of dry animal feeds.

In January-March 1980 as a result of the assignments of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers feather-down articles worth 33.94 million rubles were manufactured, as compared with 34.31 million rubles as planned for the first quarter; food gelatine--1,173 tons as compared to 1,168 tons planned; and toothbrushes--164,000, which was on the level of plans for the first quarter of 1980.

In industry work is continuing to economize on meat products by utilizing plant and animal protein in sausage, culinary and canning production and by decreasing losses in all stages of production, etc.

During the first quarter of 1980 the output of sausages increased with the use of light food blood serum, a protein stabilizer, soy protein, starch and wheat meal, subproducts of category 2, whale meat, vegetable raw materials and food blood.

However, there were shortcomings in this work. The enterprises of the meat industry in Azerbaijan SSR and the Latvian SSR not only did not fulfill the plan for producing sausages using light food serum and blood, they actually decreased production in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. In comparison with the first quarter of 1979 there has been a drop in the output of sausages using defatted milk (skim milk) by the enterprises of the ministries of the meat and dairy industry of the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Kirgiz SSR, the Turkmen SSR; utilizing soy protein--Azerbaijan SSR, Turkmen SSR; with the use of starch and wheat meal--Tadzhik SSR, Turkmen SSR; utilizing dry defatted milk--Georgian SSR.

The plan for the first quarter of 1980 regarding the production of sausages utilizing caseinate was not fulfilled in 10 union republics and in the industry as a whole.

The plans for the production of sausages using subproducts of category 2, whale meat, vegetable raw materials and food blood were not fulfilled. Production of this item decreased as compared to the first quarter of 1979 in the ministries of the meat and dairy industry of the Kazakh SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Armenian SSR and Estonian SSR.

During the first quarter of 1980 as a whole the output of sausages with protein supplements comprised 950,000 tons as compared with 860,000 tons produced during the same period in 1979.

By improving production structure and through other measures in January-March 1980 there was a saving of 104,000 tons of meat resources, which is 15.7 percent more than during the first quarter of 1979.

In the industry as a whole there was some degree of improvement in utilizing non-food wastes for the production of dry animal feed. On the basis of 1 ton of meat its production increased by 2.7 kilograms and comprised 60.3 kilograms. The greatest growth in the production of dry animal feeds was achieved in the meat industries of the RSFSR, the Moldavian SSR and the Turkmen SSR. At the same time the enterprises of the ministries of the meat and dairy industry of the Uzbek SSR, Kazakh SSR, Georgian SSR, Latvian SSR, Kirgiz SSR, Armenian SSR and Estonian SSR decreased their proportion of dry feeds production in comparison with accounts for the first quarter of 1979.

The plan for the production of medicines was fulfilled by 107 percent in the industry as a whole (113 percent as compared to the first quarter of 1979). The plan was not fulfilled by the Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry.

The plan for the first quarter of 1980 was fulfilled in all basic indicators by the VPO [All-union production organization] Soyuzkleyzhelatinprom [All-union production association for the glue and gelatin industry]--gross and sold production, the production of glue, food and industrial gelatin, protein sausage casings, bone semi-processed products and industrial fat. The plan for the production of feed precipitate was not completed satisfactorily (64 percent of plan and 71 percent of 1979 levels).

The sale of meat products comprised 2,209,000 tons according to market funds during the first quarter of 1980. This is 42,000 tons more than confirmed by the soviets of ministries of union republics. All union republics have fulfilled their obligations regarding the delivery of meat products to the general fund with the exception of the Ukrainian SSR and the Belorussian SSR.

The plan for the productivity of labor has been fulfilled by 100.4 percent in the ministry as a whole, including by 101.8 percent in the meat industry.

The introduction of production capacities was not planned for the first quarter of 1980.

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CONVERSION OF KAZAKHSTAN CATTLE COMPLEXES TO INDUSTRIAL BASE DESCRIBED

Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 14 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Leonid Levitin, candidate of economics: "Independent Production Unit"]

[Text] In recent years I have examined dozens of cattle complexes in north and central Kazakhstan.

I considered it most important to ascertain how the conversion of livestock management to an industrial base was accepted by the workers of the complexes, that is precisely those people on whose work, knowledge, capacity and attitude the final success of this project depends. Along with the establishment of the complexes many new skilled workers have joined animal husbandry: Fitters, electricians, plumbers. The working conditions of milkers have fundamentally changed. They have become "operators of milking machines." Specialists such as zoological technicians, farm managers, veterinarians and others have assumed a far greater role. A worker in animal husbandry must now cope with machine systems for fodder preparation and distribution, dung removal, milk cooling and processing, modern boiler equipment, and much else.

The cattle rancher now has available highly efficient and modern equipment. In Tselinogradskaya Oblast, for example, each worker is matched by basic capital equipment to the value of R50,000. Such a high standard of equipment per worker in farming is unprecedented in animal husbandry. Just as striking is the growth of output per worker. In the Yergolskiy Sovkhoz, for example, every worker of the complex produces an output equaling about R16,000; in the Oktyabr Sovkhoz R10,500 and in the Krasnoyarskiy Sovkhoz nearly R10,000. That is twice to three times more than on farms with traditional equipment.

And yet the situation in the complexes is far from satisfactory. The state obtains much less products from them than had been expected or would actually be feasible.

This report will focus on unused opportunities, mistakes and omissions. A short while ago we described the profitability of milk production in the

Krasnoyarskiy Sovkhoz, Tselinogradskaya Oblast, one of the few successes in the otherwise chronically unremunerative milk production of the complexes in the northern regions of Kazakhstan. Now we can cite a much more important example: Last year milk production in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, converted to an industrial base, was in fact profitable. Involved here were 15 complexes. Though their profits amounted to only R740,000, this must be reckoned a significant advance.

The first successes help us to establish a crucial ground rule: Successes are achieved by those complexes which do not constantly seek to justify poor management and indifference by defects and errors in the drafts and the negligence of the construction workers. Of course it would be wrong to "disregard" the slipshod preparation of some sections of project drafts or slapdash work of some construction workers. Yet in most complexes these are not the factors representing the greatest obstacles to high milk yields. Actually the greatest obstacle is the uneconomical composition of the cattle herds in the complexes and unbalanced feeding despite the fact that feed stocks are adequate. The complex of the Koktalskiy Sovkhoz in Karagandinskaya Oblast may serve as a prime example. Though the herd in this complex is made up of pure bred Latvian piebald cattle and concentrates account for the majority of the fodder ration, the milk yield of the cows is small: In 1978 1,945 kg per cow, last year a little more than 1,700 kg. The 1,500 strong cattle herd of the sovkhoz includes only a little more than 1,000 milch cows. The composition of the cattle herd in the complex resembles that of an ordinary farm. In this complex a third of the fodder designed to be fed to milch cows is in fact fed to heifers and young steers which are of no importance to the dairy herd.

On top of this older calves are kept in the same herd as newborn calves, thereby not only raising milk consumption on the farm itself but also increasing the prime costs of the products.

Concentrates here predominate in the fodder ration. In the final result the fodder analysis of the cattle differs little from that of pigs. The heavily concentrated fodder has not raised milk yield to the extent expected; in fact it resulted in the fatty degeneration of the udders of most cows and an abrupt decline in milk yield coupled with the rapid increase in the cost of milk. Unfortunately this approach to the composition of the fodder rations for milch cows is very prevalent. Only rarely are the fodder rations for the cattle herds of the complexes made up from the aspect of the nutritional value of the fodder. Yet all farm enterprises in fact get an expert opinion by the fodder laboratory on the nutritional value of the feedstuffs cultivated in the enterprise. This, though, is determined as per the average index of the oblast if not the republic.

It is particularly urgent to find a solution for various organizational problems in the complexes. To be mentioned first is the following: Why are complexes in many sovkhozes and kolkhozes subordinated to farms or sections? Why are they not independent production units with their own economic accounting? This lack of independence often leads to abuses. Thanks to his authority the farm or section manager may assign animals to the complex disregarding the fact that the complex is a separate entity and requires strict veterinary protection. Why does the complex receive feed as per its actual prime costs instead of as per the plan costs, though the first named are higher? Why is fodder delivered as per the plan costs and not the prime costs if the latter are lower than the plan costs? That is not an idle question. In many places that is the reason why the prime costs of milk are rapidly rising and the profitability of the complexes declining.

Opportunities for compensating omissions in crop production are provided at the expense of animal husbandry. That is not admissible. At the same time the efficiency of the branches of animal husbandry is artificially lowered; in the case of complexes this tends to discredit the concept of the industrialization of animal husbandry.

Breeding and breed selection in the complexes are not satisfactorily organized either; in some of them actually no such work is done. The appraisal of herd stocks is largely a matter of form and no more.

It is time to reintroduce the customary practice of earlier years when highly skilled scientists or zoological technicians, well prepared by an instruction course, carried out the appraisals. It would be appropriate to encourage this preparation in the educational institutions so that the future zoological technicians may be able fully to cope with the demands of cattle appraisal and strictly apply the proper standards.

The lack of spare parts for the machines and devices used in the complexes is another grievance. In my opinion it is time to set up specialized enterprises in Kazakhstan for the production of machines and spare parts for the complexes. The prevailing deficiencies might also be helped by the repair enterprises of the Kaselkhostekhnika.

It also happens quite frequently that the complexes for calf raising fail to return those heifers to the dairy complexes, which had originally been handed over to them. Often the farm enterprise is compelled to accept calves of other breeds and unknown pedigree. This disrupts breed stabilization.

Experience has taught us that for many complexes the purchase of heifers is less advantageous than that of cows which have already calved once. This is an immensely important point. It is possible quite accurately to appraise a cow which has calved, taking into account her good features as well as her defects; that is vital from the aspect of the selection of promising animals.

I have dealt here only with some of the problems involved in the industrialization of animal husbandry. The future lies with the complexes. It is imperative that all who are involved in this major and important state concern should realize their great personal responsibility for the outcome.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

AGRICULTURE STUDY OPPORTUNITIES DETAILED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 19 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] I. **Higher Academic Institutions**

1. **Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev**

-- departments train highly skilled specialists for socialist agricultural enterprises, interfarm and agroindustrial associations, workers for VUZ's, scientific research institutions, experimental stations and the management apparatus.

-- Agronomy Department: field-crop scientists specializing in plant protection, feed production, seed growing and seed selection.

-- Fruit and Vegetables Department: agronomists specializing in fruit, vegetable and grape growing (the specialty of enclosed cultivation of medicinal and essential-oil crops is available at the request of upperclass students).

-- Agrochemistry and Soil Science Department: agronomists specializing in agrochemistry and soil science.

-- Zoological Engineering Department: zoological engineers for meat and dairy stockraising, poultry raising, horse breeding and fish breeding.

-- Economics Department: economists specializing in organizing agricultural production and in agricultural accounting, economist-mathematicians (Economic cybernetics in agriculture).

-- entrance examinations beginning 20 August in the departments of agronomy, agrochemistry and soil science, fruit and vegetables, and zoological engineering in biology, chemistry, physics (oral), Russian language and literature (composition); in the economics department in mathematics, geography, biology (oral), Russian language and literature (composition).

-- address: 127550, Moscow, Ul. Timiryazevskaya, 49. Tel. 216-24-61.

2. **Institute of Skill Improvement for Agricultural Specialists**

-- departments: economics and organization of agriculture, field-crop agronomists, agrochemistry, horticulture, beekeeping, meat and dairy stockraising, reclamation and water management, poultry raising.

-- admission to specialists with higher and secondary educations, to beekeepers and amateur horticulturists.

-- fee: 16 rubles.

-- enrollment during the year without entrance examinations.

-- term of study: 1.5 years.
-- certificate of graduation issued.
-- address: 107139, Moscow, Orlikov Per., 1/11. Tel. 207-66-06.

3. Moscow Veterinary Academy imeni K. I. Skryabin

-- departments train: Veterinary -- veterinarians; Veterinary-Biology, with biophysics and biochemistry divisions: biophysicist- and biochemist-veterinarians (period of study -- 4 years 10 months); Zoological Engineering -- zoological engineers specializing in breeding, poultry raising and fur farming (4 years 6 months); Animal Raw Material Marketing -- merchandising specialists skilled in dealing with animal raw material (4 years); Pedagogical, with veterinary and zoological engineering divisions -- teachers for agricultural and zoological veterinary tekhnikums and schools (1 year).

-- admission applications prior to 31 July, to 15 July for the pedagogical department. The academy sends out notices to those being allowed to take the entrance examinations.

-- entrance examinations held from 30 August through 10 September for the veterinary and zoological engineering departments in biology, chemistry, physics (oral), Russian language and literature (composition); for the veterinary-biology department: biophysics division -- in physics, mathematics, biology (oral), Russian language and literature (composition); biochemistry division -- in chemistry, mathematics, biology (oral), Russian language and literature (composition; for the animal raw material marketing department -- in mathematics, chemistry, biology (oral), Russian language and literature (composition).

-- address: 109472, Moscow, Akademik Skryabin Ul., 23. Tel. 377-93-32.

4. All-Russian Scientific Research and Technological Design Institute of Agricultural Mechanization and Electrification

-- 1980 graduate study, with or without leaving production, in: mechanization of agricultural production, electrification of agricultural production, operating and repairing agricultural machinery and implements, agricultural economics, organization, management and planning.

-- entrance to persons with at least two years experience in scientific and production work in the specialty chosen following graduation from a higher academic institution.

-- admission applications prior to 1 August.
-- entrance examinations 1-10 September.
-- enrollment beginning 1 October.
-- address: 347720, Zernograd, Rostovskaya Oblast, Lenin Ul., 14. Tel. 97-3-35.

5. Moscow Institute of Land Management Engineers

-- departments: land management, rural settlement architecture, engineering geodesy.

-- admission applications prior to 31 July; entrance examinations beginning 20 August.

-- address: 103064, Moscow, K-64, Kazakov Ul., 15. Tel. 261-35-22.

6. Moscow Institute of Geodesic Engineers, Aerial Photography and Cartography

-- admission to correspondence preparatory courses.

-- period of study: - 8 months.

-- lessons in physics, mathematics, Russian language and literature. Fee (20 rubles) to be sent by postal money order to: 107066, Moscow, Bauman Gosbank Department, account No. 141040, MIIGAiK preparatory courses.

-- enclose with application: a copy of your secondary education certificate (reference from school in the case of pupils), personal history, reference from place of employment, fee postal money order receipt.

-- applications accepted throughout the year.

-- address: 103064, Moscow, Gorokhovskiy Per., 4.

7. Khar'kov Agricultural Institute imeni V. V. Dokuchayev

-- departments train: Agronomy Department -- agronomists specializing in field-crop cultivation, breeding and seed growing, seed science; Plant Protection Department -- agronomists specializing in combatting agricultural plant pests and diseases; Agrochemistry and Soil Science Department -- agronomists, agrochemist-soil scientists; Economics Department -- agricultural production organizer-economists (period of training 4 years 4 months); accountant-economists (4 years); land management engineers (5 years).

-- the branch institute (address: 244000, umy, Ul. Lenina, 39) holds admissions for these departments: agronomy, economics, zoological engineering, mechanization of agricultural production.

-- entrance examinations for the departments of agronomy, plant protection, agrochemistry, soil science and zoological engineering: in biology, chemistry (oral), physics (oral or written), Russian or Ukrainian language and literature (written); economics: in geography, biology (oral), mathematics (oral or written), Russian or Ukrainian language and literature (written); and management engineers, mechanization of agricultural production: in mathematics (written and oral), physics (oral or written), Russian or Ukrainian language and literature (written).

-- applications accepted prior to 31 July, entrance examinations 1-20 August.

-- address: 312131, Khar'kov, Kommunist-1 Post Office.

8. Izhevsk Agricultural Institute

-- departments: agronomy, zoological engineering, mechanization of agriculture; electrification of agriculture.

-- applications accepted prior to 31 July.

-- entrance examinations 1-20 August.

-- address: 426018, Izhevsk, Udmurtskaya ASSR, Ul. Kirova, 16. Tel. 3-16-28.

9. Leningrad Veterinary Institute

-- trains physicians in a broad biological specialty.

-- period of study: 5 years.

-- application documents accepted prior to 31 July; entrance examinations 1-20 August in biology, physics, chemistry (oral), Russian language and literature (composition).

-- enrollment preference given to rural residents.
-- address: 196006, Leningrad, Moskovskiy Pr., 112.

10. Ivanovo Agricultural Institute

-- departments and specialties: Agronomy Department -- agronomist-scientists and agronomists specializing in agricultural reclamation; Zoological Engineering Department -- zoological engineers and zoological engineers specializing in milk production technology on an industrial basis; Veterinary Department -- veterinarians; Agricultural Mechanization Department -- mechanic-engineer.

-- period of study: agronomy department -- 4 years 4 months, zoological engineering department -- 4 years 6 months, veterinary and agricultural mechanization departments -- 4 years 10 months.

-- applications accepted prior to 31 July.

-- those enrolling in the agronomy, zoological engineering and veterinary departments must pass entrance examinations in Russian language and literature (composition), chemistry, physics and biology (oral).

-- address: 153467, Ivanovo, Ul. Sovetskaya, 45.

II. Secondary Academic Institutions

1. All-Union Correspondence Agricultural Tekhnikum

-- opens admissions to correspondence preparatory courses based on grades 8-10 in the following departments: agricultural mechanization, agricultural electrification, mechanization and electrification of stockraising, agronomy, animal husbandry, fruit and vegetable growing and beekeeping.

-- fee (15 rubles) is paid to our account, No 14122, at the Zagorsk Gosbank Department.

-- entrance examinations beginning 1 November.

-- address: 141300, Zagorsk-11, Moscow Oblast.

2. Ryazan' Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum

-- accepts boys and girls who have finished grades 8-10 to the following departments: animal husbandry, veterinary, supervisory personnel (zoological engineer-organizers), and stockraising mechanization and electrification.

-- persons finishing grades 8-10 with marks of "good" or "excellent" are accepted to the veterinary and animal husbandry departments without entrance examinations.

-- those enrolling from secondary school take examinations in Russian language and literature (composition) and chemistry (oral).

-- period of study: animal husbandry and veterinary departments based on grade 8 -- 3 years 6 months, on grade 10 -- 2 years 6 months; stockraising mechanization and electrification department based on grade 8 -- 3 years 10 months; persons with at least three years of production experience in agriculture are accepted in the supervisory personnel department, period of study based on grade 10 -- 2 years.

-- entrance examinations through 20 August. Monthly preparatory courses in session beginning 1 July. Those accepted are provided with dormitory space and bedding. Stipends are paid on the usual bases.

-- address: 391026, Varskiye Post Office, Ryazanskiy Rayon, Ryazanskaya Oblast. Tel. 46-249.

3. Crimean Water Reclamation and Agricultural Mechanization Tekhnikum

-- trains: hydraulic engineering technicians to operate irrigation systems, design and build hydraulic works (on a grade 8 base); mechanic-technicians to operate and repair tractors, cars and agricultural machinery.

-- period of training: 3 years 10 months in the water reclamation and agricultural mechanization departments and 2 years in the special group for agricultural mechanization supervisory personnel.

-- applications accepted prior to 31 July.

-- include six photographs.

-- persons with at least two years of work experience sent for training by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, construction projects and industrial enterprises are enrolled without competing, on the condition that they pass the examinations.

-- address: Sovetskiy settlement, Sovetskiy Rayon, Krymskaya Oblast, Krasnoflotskaya Railroad Station.

4. Kon'-Kolodez' Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum

-- trains livestock experts and veterinary workers for the middle level.

-- period of training: 3 years 6 months; 2 years 6 months with a secondary education.

-- applications accepted prior to 31 July, to 14 August on a grade 10 base.

-- entrance examinations in Russian language (composition) and chemistry (oral) on a grade 10 base.

-- address: Lipetskaya Oblast, Khlevenskiy Rayon, Kon'-Kolodez' Post Office.

5. Bednodem'yanovsk Agricultural Mechanization and Electrification Tekhnikum

-- trains electricians and mechanics specializing in agricultural mechanization or agricultural electrification.

-- period of training: 3 years 10 months; 2 years 8 months on a grade 10 base.

-- applications accepted prior to 31 July, to 14 August on a secondary school base.

-- include six photographs.

-- address: Penzenskaya Oblast, Bednodem'yanovsk, Ul. Kommunal'naya, 45.

6. Velikosel'skiy Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum

-- departments train: Animal Husbandry Department -- middle skill-level livestock experts, Veterinary Department -- veterinary surgeon's assistants.

-- period of training: 3 years 7 months in the animal husbandry department, 3 years 6 months in the veterinary department.

-- entrance examinations for those graduating from secondary school: in chemistry (oral), Russian language and literature (composition).

-- applications accepted prior to 31 July, to 15 August for those graduating from secondary school; entrance examinations 1-20 August.

-- address: 152250, Velikoye settlement, Gavrilov-Yamskiy Rayon, Yaroslavskaya Oblast.

7. Krasnobakovskiy Forestry Tekhnikum

-- trains middle-level specialists on a grade 8 base: forestry -- forest management technicians on a grade 10 base, machines and machinery in forestry and lumbering -- machine operator/technician.

-- applications accepted prior to 31 July, to 14 August on a grade 10 base.

-- entrance examinations 1-14 August, 15-20 August on a grade 10 base.

-- address: Krasnyye Baki workers' settlement, Gor'kovskaya Oblast, Leskhoztekhnikum.

8. Vyazniki Flax Tekhnikum

-- trains people in the following specialties: flax weaving, weaving and heat-engineering equipment for industrial enterprises.

-- those enrolling from secondary school pass entrance examinations in Russian language and literature (composition) and mathematics (oral).

-- applications accepted prior to 14 August on a grade 10 base, to 31 July on a grade 8 base.

-- address: 601400, Vladimirskaya Oblast, Vyazniki, Ul. Institutskaya, 7.

9. Khrenovskiy Forestry Tekhnikum imeni G. F. Morozov

-- trains specialists for forestry and forest management enterprises in the field of forestry.

-- applications accepted prior to 31 July, through 14 August on a secondary school base, entrance examinations 15-21 August in Russin language and literature (composition) and chemistry (oral) on a secondary school base.

-- address: Sloboda settlement, Bobrovskiy Rayon, Voronezhskaya Oblast Tel. 6-12-69.

10. Dmitrov Fish Industry Tekhnikum

-- trains people in the following specialties on a grade 8 base: equipment for fish industry enterprises and ships, hydraulic engineering construction -- period of training: 3 years 6 months; ichthyology and pisciculture (2 years 10 months); accounting; high-speed computer programming (2 years 10 months).

-- men and women up to age 30 accepted.

-- entrance examinations in literature (composition) and mathematics (oral) on a grade 10 base; applications accepted prior to 14 August.

-- address: Dmitrov, Moscow Oblast, Rybnoye village.

11. Michurinsk Rospotrebsoyuz Technological Tekhnikum

-- specialties: canning technology (grade 8 base), baking technology (grade 10 base), machinery and equipment for food industry enterprises (grades 8 and 10 bases).

-- period of training: 3 years 6 months on a grade 8 base, 2 years 6 months on a grade 10 base).

-- entrance examinations on a grade 10 base in literature (composition) and chemistry (oral) for the specialty of baking technology.

-- address: 393740, Michurinsk, Tambovskaya Oblast, Ul. Revolyutsionnaya, 94-a. Tel. 4-34-12.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

PRICES AS A FACTOR OF PRODUCTION STIMULATION

Moscow PLANOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 6, Jun 80 pp 92-96

/Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences A. Stolbov: "Prices for Agricultural Products and the Stimulation of Production"/

/Text/ At the July (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum it was noted that the establishment of stable, regulated economic relations in agriculture, as well as between the sectors of the agro-industrial complex plays an important role in solving the problems of increasing the production of agricultural products.

In the system of economic relations pricing occupies an important place in ensuring the proper combination of public and personal interests and in increasing the economic interest of farms in the increase of the production and sale of agricultural products to the state.

The level of purchase prices and prices for the industrial products consumed in agriculture affects not only the interests of individual agricultural enterprises. The amount of allocations for the development of other sectors of the national economy depends to a considerable extent on the amounts of the expenditures of the state on the development of agricultural production and on the purchases of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials. Purchase prices influence both the level of retail prices and, hence, the real wage of workers and employees.

Purchase prices should not only recover for each operating kolkhoz and sovkhoz the production costs, but also enable the farms to obtain the necessary profit for the implementation of expanded reproduction.

The March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum commenced a new stage in the development of agriculture. The emphasis was placed on the creation of stable conditions of management and on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in agriculture. In past years an enormous amount of work has been done in the area of agriculture, as a result of which its economic and technical base has been strengthened considerably.

The changeover to the extensive use of economic levers in the management of agriculture made it possible to increase the importance of prices in the overall system of measures of economic policy.

Under the conditions of the systematic intensification of agriculture on the basis of complete mechanization, reclamation, chemicalization and the introduction of the achievements of science and technology the prices for producer goods for agriculture (equipment, fuel, construction materials, fertilizers and so on) are acquiring great importance. In connection with the assurance of the necessary profitability and the creation of cost accounting conditions during the changeover to the new system of planning and economic stimulation in 1967 it was necessary to increase the prices for the products of heavy industry, including those for agriculture. However, the former wholesale factory prices were retained for the main types of industrial products (tractors, combines, agricultural machinery, fertilizers) when they are sold to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The difference between the wholesale prices of industry and the wholesale factory prices for agriculture is recovered from the state budget.

The prevailing correlation of purchase prices and the prices for means of production for agriculture is conducive to the increase of the intensification of agricultural production and to its accelerated retooling.

The improvement of the planned change of economic interrelations between agriculture and industry does not eliminate the processes of change of the prices for individual types of agricultural products and industrial goods, which are different in their dynamics. It is important for the interests of agriculture as a whole to be taken into account here.

At the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum it was noted that much work on the improvement of purchase prices had been done in past years. The purchase prices for grain, sunflower seeds, raw cotton, sugar beets, flax, milk and livestock had been increased considerably. In the union republics measures are being implemented on the improvement of the territorial differentiation of purchase prices for the purpose of taking zonal peculiarities more completely into account and for creating the necessary conditions for profitable production for the farms located in different zones of the country.

The average level of purchase prices in 1978 (payments with allowance made for markups) as compared with 1965 changed as follows:

(rubles per ton in all categories of farms)

	1965	1978	1978 as a percent of 1965		1965	1978	1978 as a percent of 1965
Wheat. . . .	85	108	127	Potatoes. .	74	103	139
Sugar beets.	28	36	129	Vegetables.	102	170	167
Tobacco. . .	1901	2709	143	Livestock .	1039	1660	160
Cotton . . .	442	589	133	Milk. . . .	150	242	161

On the whole during the indicated period the purchase prices for agricultural products increased by 43 percent. At the same time the retail prices for agricultural products and the goods manufactured from agricultural raw materials did not change.

However, along with the increase of purchase prices the expenditures on the production of agricultural products also rose. As compared with 1966 the production cost of agricultural products rose 41 percent. The overall profitability of agricultural products at kolkhozes and sovkhozes was 14-16 percent in 1978 as against 26-35 percent in 1966.

The increase of wages and material expenditures influenced the increase of the production cost. The average monthly wage in agricultural production at sovkhozes in 1978 was 144 rubles as against 75 rubles in 1965, or it increased 1.9-fold. At kolkhozes the wage during these years increased from 51 to 106 rubles, or 2.1-fold; labor productivity in the public sector of agriculture rose 1.7-fold. The increase of wages in agriculture promoted an increase of the economic interest of kolkhoz farmers and sovkhoz workers in boosting production and the bringing of wages closer in the city and the countryside.

At present grain and sunflower seeds remain highly profitable in agriculture. Given the prevailing prices cotton, tobacco, fruits and grapes are adequately profitable. The fattening of cattle and hogs is of low profitability. Some types of products (milk, potatoes) were unprofitable. The profitability of vegetables is variable subject to the climatic conditions of the year. As a rule, the products of vegetable growing are unprofitable in the main vegetable growing regions.

Under these conditions, as was correctly noted at the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is first of all necessary to systematically and steadily increase labor productivity and reduce the production cost. At the same time in conformity with the plenum decisions the purchase prices for milk, wool, karakul, mutton, potatoes and some types of vegetables were increased.

On 1 January 1979 the purchase prices for milk and dairy products were increased on the average by 14 percent (in the amount of more than 2.1 billion rubles). They were adjusted substantially for cream and animal oil. With the repeated increase in recent years of the purchase prices for milk the prices for cream remained unchanged. In this connection the difference in the prices for whole milk and cream (in terms of fat) increased to 30-35 percent in favor of whole milk.

The farms, which for a number of reasons do not have the opportunity to sell whole milk to the state, in connection with this difference in prices failed to receive considerable amounts for dairy products.

With the increase of the purchase prices for cream by more than 25 percent the difference between the prices for milk and cream will be about

15 percent. With allowance made for the cost of remaining skimmed milk at the farms selling cream to the state such a correlation of the prices for the indicated products is the optimum. Here it should be borne in mind that the state is stimulating the sale by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of whole milk, from which a wider assortment of dairy products is produced.

The purchase prices for animal oil are also being increased considerably (for some types by 25-35 percent) and basically the highest possible ones--at the level of the retail prices less the discount to trade organizations--are being set.

On the whole with the indicated increase of the purchase prices for milk and dairy products the profitability of the production of these products at kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be about 10 percent.

In 1970 the purchase prices for potatoes, which were set in 1963, were differentiated by seven zones of the country.

During the past period the expenditures on the cultivation of potatoes have increased considerably at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the country. Thus, their production cost in recent years was 60-75 percent higher at kolkhozes and 40-50 percent higher at sovkhozes than in 1965.

Potatoes remain the most labor-consuming crop. Thus, the labor expenditures on their production per hectare in 1978 were 321 man-hours at kolkhozes and 245 man-days at sovkhozes, while the expenditures on the production of grain were respectively 27 and 15 man-days.

Under these conditions even in the main regions of the commodity production of potatoes they are less profitable than grain and other types of products.

For the purpose of creating an economic interest of farms in increasing the production and sale of potatoes to the state the purchase prices for late potatoes were increased on 1 January 1979 by more than 38 percent, that is, to a level which ensures a profitability of their production at kolkhozes and sovkhozes on the whole of not less than 10 percent.

In contrast to the prevailing prices, the new prices for potatoes have been set not by oblasts, krays and republics, but at an average level for each union republic. The councils of ministers of the union republics have been granted the right with agreement from the USSR State Committee for Prices to differentiate the purchase prices for potatoes by zones with allowance made for the natural and economic conditions of their production.

In connection with the increase of the purchase prices for potatoes the markups and discounts on the purchase prices for potatoes, which are sold by kolkhozes and sovkhozes to distilleries and starch and molasses plants for processing, were also increased by 4 to 6 rubles for each ton-percent of starch above (below) the base standard. This will stimulate farms in the production and sale for processing of high-starch potatoes.

In many regions of the country sheep raising is of great importance in strengthening the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In recent years the production of the products of this sector (wool, meat, karakul skins) at most farms, as well as for the country as a whole in practice was unprofitable. Thus, in 1978 the unprofitability was: for mutton--6 percent, wool--8 percent, karakul skins--11 percent.

On 1 January 1979 the purchase prices for the indicated products were increased (for a total amount of about 600 million rubles): for mutton--on the average by 11 percent, wool--18 percent and karakul lambskins--35 percent. With such a change in the prices the profitability of the indicated types of products of sheep raising with the established production cost will be 10-15 percent.

For the purpose of stimulating kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the sale to the state of a heavy lamb it is envisaged to pay for it at the age of up to one year (regardless of the formation of subcutaneous fat) at the prices for sheep of the greatest fatness with a live weight of not less than: the Romanovskiy breed--24 kg, meat and fat breeds--30 kg, other breeds--28 kg.

In 1970 the most significant adjustments in prices were made for sheep. In the main sheep raising regions the prices were established at a level which ensures a profitability of sheep of not less than 15 percent.

In 1978 as compared with 1970 the production cost of sheep for the country as a whole had increased at kolkhozes by 5 percent and at sovkhozes by 10 percent. As a result sheep raising at many farms was unprofitable or yielded a small profit.

To ensure the interest of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in increasing the production and sale of vegetables to the state the purchase prices for basic types of vegetables were increased by a total of 113 million rubles. In this case the profitability of vegetables on the average for kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be not less than 15 percent and vegetable growing in all the union republics will become a profitable sector.

At present the purchase prices for basic agricultural food products (meat and meat products, potatoes, some types of vegetables and others) have been set higher than the prevailing retail prices, and the state in selling them to the population subsidizes them from the state budget.

The degree of subsidizing of agricultural products in recent years has increased and exceeds 60 percent of the total commodity production of agriculture. In connection with the proposed higher rate of development of animal husbandry the proportion of agricultural products which are unprofitable for the state even with invariable purchases prices may increase.

In connection with the substantial increase of the average level of purchase prices in the past 10-15 years the structure of the receipt of monetary assets by agriculture has changed (on the average per year, percent):

	1963-1964	1975-1976
Receipt of assets by sovkhozes, total.	100.0	100.0
Including:		
from the sale of products at purchase prices	59.3	77.9
through budget financing for capital investments and for working capital.	40.7	22.1

The proportion of the assets, which are received by sovkhozes from the sale of products at purchases prices, increased to 77.9 percent. This attests to the fact that the purchase prices for agricultural products have begun to correspond more to the socially necessary expenditures of labor and to the assurance of expanded reproduction in the system of sovkhozes of the country.

However, it is necessary to use investments of assets more extensively directly in production. This will make it possible to ensure in some subsectors of agriculture technical progress, the increase of the output, crop capacity and productivity, the strengthening of the fodder base, and subsequently the reduction of the production cost.

The specific forms of such investments in the production processes of agriculture should be determined after their thorough examination. For example, this might be, in our opinion, the proportionate participation of the state in the construction and assimilation of large or intermediate livestock farms and complexes and in the development of the fodder base. The state could participate more actively in the strengthening of purposeful commodity seed growing and pedigreed animal husbandry and so on. Here a differentiated approach to individual farms or groups of farms depending on the state of their economy is necessary.

One of the most important problems of the economy of agriculture is the equalization of the revenues and the strengthening of the economy of relatively weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The prevailing conditions of the purchase of agricultural products and the economic interrelations of service sectors with agriculture are not always conducive to this. For example, concessionary production services (water management operations, the liming of soil and others), the sale of agricultural equipment and mineral fertilizers at concessionary prices and so on are rendered to all farms regardless of their financial means.

The differentiation of concessionary services and the improvement of the prices for agricultural and industrial products, which are consumed in agriculture, should promote the equalization of the economy of the individual farms. This would make it possible to allocate more assets to economically weak farms.

The system of markups on purchase prices for the above-plan production of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, for the delivery to the state of heavy calves and others should be revised. Economically strong farms, which systematically exceed the plan, and specialized fattening farms (associations, complexes), as a rule, sell to the state young animals of above-average weight and the above-plan production, while economically weak farms either do not receive such markups or receive them in negligible amounts.

In 1976-1978 about 30 percent of all farms did not receive markups on the purchase prices for the above-plan sale of grain, 45-50 percent--potatoes, 30-35 percent--sugar beets, 20-30 percent of all farms--milk, livestock, poultry and wool.

In recent years the mechanism of the zonal differentiation of purchase prices for agricultural products has been actively used for strengthening the economy of relatively weak farms.

The zonal differentiation of purchase prices is determined by their level. Under conditions, when the production of agricultural products is unprofitable or yields a small profit, it is impracticable.

The improvement of the zonal differentiation of purchase prices, as a rule, is accomplished with an overall increase of the purchase prices for individual agricultural products. In this case an opportunity is afforded to redistribute the revenues, without decreasing the prices, in favor of the farms which are under relatively adverse production conditions.

Substantial adjustments were made in the differentiation of prices when introducing the new purchase prices for milk, the products of sheep raising, potatoes and others on 1 January 1979. In this case the practice of differentiating the purchase prices by groups of farms was disseminated more extensively. Thus, until 1979 it had been implemented in the Lithuanian SSR and seven oblasts of the RSFSR, while at present it has also been implemented in the Latvian SSR and in 16 oblasts of the RSFSR.

Analysis shows that the more extensive intrazonal differentiation of purchase prices ensures the equalization of revenues and covers a broader group of farms, takes more into account the natural, climatic and economic peculiarities of production of individual farms.

Pricing organs, agricultural organs and scholars are faced with the important tasks of the improvement of the zonal differentiation of purchase prices for agricultural products under the conditions of the concentration and specialization of production, interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration. The differentiation should not only be used as a tool of the equalization of revenues among individual farms, but also take into account the prospects of the concentration and specialization of agricultural production and promote the process of the cooperation of farms. The processes of the specialization and concentration of production, interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration, like the zonal differentiation of prices, are actively promoting the equalization of the economy of individual farms.

The improvement of the planning and evaluations of the operation of enterprises and of the correlations of the purchase prices for individual types of products is also of great importance. The latter create at the farms a different economic interest in the development of individual subsectors of agriculture, which is very important under the conditions of the specialization and concentration of production.

The correlations of the prices change in conformity with the changes of the socially necessary expenditures on production, the demand for individual types of agricultural products and other factors and are not always decisive in the choice by the farm of the type of product being produced. For example, in recent years the production and procurement of rye have been decreasing. At the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum the need to increase the attention toward the cultivation of millet, buckwheat, rye and grain corn was emphasized.

The prevailing purchase prices for rye in our country are 8-10 percent higher than for wheat. In the main rye growing regions the prices for it exceed the prices for wheat even more.

In the oblasts of the Central and Northwestern regions of the RSFSR, as well as in the Ukrainian SSR and several other oblasts and republics the purchase prices for rye are higher than for wheat. In the Belorussian SSR the prices for wheat and rye are the same--140 rubles per ton. And at the same time some farms are nevertheless not interested in the production of rye. Consequently, this is explained not just by prices and income.

The evaluation of the work of farms and local organs, in our opinion, is one of the essential factors in the choice of production of a product at this time.

Rye, as a rule, is less productive as compared with wheat, and the increase of the areas sown with this crop is accordingly connected with the decrease of the average crop yield and gross harvest of grain for some farms, the rayon and the oblast.

The average yield of winter wheat in 1971-1975 was 22.5 quintals per hectare, while that of rye was 13.5 quintals. The decrease of the average yield and gross harvest of grain as a whole is accompanied, as a rule, by negative evaluations of the work. Under these conditions the farms are forced to give preference to more productive wheat or other grain crops.

From the sale of the highest quality fine-fibered cotton of type 9647-I and 8763-I, which is grown at the average farms of the Turkmen SSR, they receive from one hectare of harvesting area a profit of 459 to 754 rubles, while from the sale of medium-fibered cotton they receive from 45 to 272 rubles. However, despite the comparatively high revenues from fine-fibered cotton, the farms reluctantly agree to its production and strive to replace it in production with less profitable medium-fibered cotton.

Is it possible to solve the problem of increasing the production and procurement of rye and fine-fibered cotton and other agricultural products only by means of the further increase of the purchase prices for them? Of course, the regulation of the correlation of the prices for individual agricultural products is required.

Along with this to stimulate the production of individual types of agricultural products, in our opinion, the question of introducing coefficients of compensation of some [illegible]pes of products when evaluating the fulfillment of the plans on their sa[illegible] to the state in the indicators of the average yield and others merits att[illegible]on. These coefficients could be established at the level of individu[illegible]arms and administrative rayons with recalculation into physical indicato[illegible] of production at the level of the oblast or republic. The USSR Ministry of Procurement and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture could annual set such coefficients, for example, 1.2-1.5 for rye, or could revise them once every two-three years or five-year plan.

The appropriate coefficients of compensation could also be set for the farms of individual oblasts and zones for other types of products (brewing barley, durum and strong wheats, fine-fibered cotton, little-distributed vegetables and others).

The introduction of the indicated coefficients in many instances would enable the state in practice without additional expenditures and without a change in prices to regulate the production of individual types of products.

Given the great importance of the increase of purchase prices for the development of agricultural production, its effectiveness is connected first of all with the decrease of expenditures. In this connection kolkhozes and sovkhozes are faced with the important task of improving the use of material and financial resources in the general drive for economy and thrift and for the reduction of the production cost.

The task of increasing the level of planning and management and of achieving a significant increase of the efficiency of social production, the acceleration of technical progress and the increase of labor productivity is set in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Increasing Production Efficiency and Work Quality." This is also urgent for agricultural production. It is necessary to elaborate and implement a system of measures which ensure the solution of the indicated problem in agriculture.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

BETTER USE OF FOOD INDUSTRY BY-PRODUCTS REPORTED

Novosibirsk EKONOMIKA I ORGANIZATSIYA PROMYSHLENNOGO PROIZVODSTVA (EKO) in Russian No 5, May 80 pp 90-96

[Article by L. A. Bardeyeva, post-graduate student of the VNII [All-Union Scientific Research Institute] of Fermentation Products, Moscow; A. N. Lifanchikov, candidate of economic sciences, director of the Department of Development and Distribution of the Food Industry, TsNIEI [Expansion unknown], Gosplan RSFSR: "The Complex Utilization of Raw Materials"]

[Text] In a speech at the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which was devoted to the continued development of agriculture in the USSR, L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that at the present time a great deal of attention is being given to the problem of feed protein and that there is a great overconsumption of feed because of the shortage of protein in rations.

During the industrial processing of farm products 120-130 million tons of various types of by-products and production wastes--secondary material resources (VMR) of the food industry--are produced each year.

Most of the VMR of the food industry is utilized as feed or feed supplements. Some of them can successfully compete with grain crops in their composition and nutritive value. For example, the oil-seed meal of oil-bearing crops containing a large quantity of vegetable protein is close in feed value to wheat, oats and corn; that from soybeans approaches animal protein in amino acid composition.

At the present time some of the VMR is not used with sufficient effectiveness. In the sugar industry, which processes an average of 80 million tons of beets per year, 3.4-4.0 million tons of molasses and about 70 million tons of beet husks were produced. If the molasses are utilized completely then a significant portion of useful substances in the husks will be lost during storage.

Of the 0.8 million tons of sunflower husks, 0.2 million tons are utilized by the hydrolysis industry and the rest is used for fuel. In this case the food industry loses 65,000 tons of feed yeast and 20,000 tons of furfural.

In wine-making 5 million tons of grapes annually yield about 0.6 million tons of marc containing over 120,000-150,000 tons of grape seeds as well as 20-25 million dacaliters of yeast and other sediment. With the complex utilization of the secondary products of wine-making it is possible to produce about 3 million dacaliters of ethyl alcohol, 4,000 tons of tartaric acid, 12,000-13,000 tons of grape seed oil and 100,000-110,000 tons of feed meal and granulated feed. In practical terms this resource is not being fully utilized.

Of a total of 1.2 million tons of cotton husks, about 0.85 million tons is allocated for feeding livestock and for technical purposes and the rest is burned. Cotton seeds contain gossypol, a substance that absorbs oxygen and that is necessary for the preparation of antiseptic agents and antipolymerizers. In the cotton seeds that are processed each year its reserves reach 15,000-20,000 tons. Nevertheless, the method of complex processing of cotton seeds with the extraction of gossypol is being introduced slowly. The situation is even worse with the by-products of fruit and vegetable processing.

The main reason for the incomplete and insufficiently effective utilization of VMR of the food industry is the improper approach in practice to the evaluation of use value of VMR, to essential expenditures for producing them and to the price levels. With the development of production technology and with a fuller complex utilization of basic raw materials the division of by-products into principal, secondary and waste products becomes very conventional. For example, according to the existing classification soybean oil-seed meal is included in the category of secondary products of the oil-fat industry, although it contains up to 40-50 percent protein and is rich in irreplaceable amino acids which are superior to many proteins originating in animals and plants. Each ton of soybeans yields about 170-180 kilograms of oil and 320-390 kilograms of full-value protein.

Existing prices for VMR and for their products do not have an economic basis in a number of cases,and do not correspond to publicly-essential expenditures. They do not consider the use properties of VMR products and do not stimulate their efficient utilization.

Despite the numerous increases in the procurement prices of agricultural raw materials, selling prices for beet haulm, molasses, oil-cakes, oil-seed meal, dry corn feeds and grain-potato pulp have remained unchanged over the last 20 years. According to the data in Table 1 we can calculate the cost of 1 feed unit (KE) of oil-seed meal and grain crops in test shops: 1 KE in sunflower oil-seed meal is 5.7 times less expensive than 1 KE of wheat, than corn--3.4 times, than barley--3.9 times and than oats--5.3 times; 1 KE of soy oil-seed meal is 6.2 times less expensive than 1 KE of wheat, than corn--3.8 times, than barley--4.4 times and than oats--5.9 times. Here we must keep in mind that soil-seed meal contains 3-4 times more protein than the most common grass fodder crops.

Table 1

Cost and Feed Qualities of Individual Products

Products	Feed units per 1 ton	Digestible protein per 1 ton	Wholsale selling price of 1 ton, rubles	Cost of 1 KE, kopecks
Wheat	1,200	117	130	10.8
Corn	1,120	46	73	6.5
Barley	1,210	81	91	7.5
Oats	1,000	85	101	10.1
Sunflower oil-seed meal	1,020	363	20	1.9
Soy oil-seed meal	1,190	387	20	1.7
Cotton oil-seed meal	960	325	20	2.1

Table 2

World Prices for Agricultural Products and By-Products of the Food Industry in 1978, dollars

Products	Price of 1 ton	Cost of 1 KE
Wheat for feed purposes (American)	136	0.11
Corn (American)	117	0.10
Barley	110	0.09
Oats	121	0.12
Sunflower oil-seed meal (Argentinian)	144	0.14
Soy oil-seed meal (American)	219	0.18
Soy oil-seed meal (Brazilian)	213	0.18
Cotton oil-seed meal (Brazilian)	159	0.17

The situation is similar regarding prices for other types of by-products of the food industry. The cost of 1 KE of pressed potato pulp is lower than the cost of 1 KE of potatoes by 2.3 times.

The average cost of 1 KE in various types of feeds processed by the mixed-fodder industry comprises 13.3 kopecks, and in some recipes reaches 25 kopecks. The cost of 1 KE of oil-seed meal from oil-bearing crops does not exceed 2-2.5 kopecks.

An analysis of prices on the world market shows that prices for oil-seed meal of oil-bearing crops are no lower than those for agricultural crops which are close to them in feed value. Table 2 presents calculations of the cost of 1 KE in various grass crops and oil-seed meal of oil-bearing crops based on world prices during the first half of 1978. We see from the table that 1 KE of sunflower oil-seed meal is 1.2-1.5 times more expensive than 1 KE of grass fodder crops, soy oil-seed meal (American)--1.5-2 times more expensive and cotton soil-seed meal--1.4-1.8 times. Thus, on the world market the price situation is exactly the opposite of what it is here.

In a number of cases prices do not stimulate the saving of by-products or their processing into commodity form convenient for shipping and for industrial processing. For example,in canning plants it is not profitable to process raw tomato seeds because the cost of dry tomato seeds, according to the data of the Krymskiy Canning Combine, is 215 rubles per 1 ton, and the wholesale selling price is 145 rubles.

Using by-products to make the final products is unprofitable. For example, at the Armavirskiy Oil-Extraction Plant the cost of producing peach oil from peach pits exceeds wholesale prices by a factor of 2. It is no accident that the pharmaceutical industry's need for peach oil is not satisfied from one year to the next. The selling prices for apricot, plum, cherry, tomato and grape oil are also lower than their costs, which makes it unprofitable to process fruit pits and tomato and grape seeds.

The analysis that was made points to the necessity of reexamining prices for the VMR of the food industry with the aim of strengthening cost accounting incentives to save and use by-products as well as of organizing economic interrelationships with branches-consumers.

How to Improve the Use of Secondary By-Products

Improving the cost system for the VMR of the food industry is related to solving the problem of the distribution of expenditures, primarily for raw materials during their complex processing. At the present time the following three methods are used to distribute expenditures when complexly processing raw materials--the exclusion of expenditures, the distribution of expenditures and a combined method.

In the first method one of the products obtained during a given process is considered primary (special purpose) and the remainder are by-products. The cost of secondary production is excluded from the total sum of expenditures, and the remaining quantity is considered as the cost of primary production. This method is used only in cases in which the primary product is of a very specific nature and the proportion of secondary production is not large. Here it is necessary to have an economically-based evaluation of secondary production.

The distribution method is used in branches with complex processing of raw materials for producing two or more basic products and with an absence of secondary products. The total expenditures for production are distributed among the ensuing products in proportion to economically-based coefficients. While considering the special features of production, these coefficients may be based on the norms for the output of specific products per unit of raw materials, on the relationship of expenditures for processing and the sum total of use value of ensuing products, on stable world prices, on the physical-chemical properties of products, etc. It is also possible to distribute total expenditures in proportion to the cost of such or similar (replacement) products obtained in separate production.

In complicated complex production a combined method is used to calculate the cost of products obtained simultaneously. If some of these products are obtained only as a result of a complex process, i.e. the cost indicators for their separate production are unknown, the cost of secondary production is subtracted from total expenditures by means of the exclusion method. The remaining amount of expenditures is distributed among several types of primary products in proportion to established coefficients.

The method of exclusion of expenditures is used most frequently in calculating the cost of production in the food industry. The cost of VMR is deducted from expenditures for raw materials according to established prices which in many cases do not reflect essential voluntary expenditures as well as the consumer value of VMR. For this reason it is necessary to utilize other methods of distributing expenditures in the complex processing of raw materials in the branches of the food industry. Methods have already been proposed for calculating production while making complex use of potatoes, grapes and fruit and berry raw materials.

How should prices be established on the basis of the use value of by-products that are used for fodder purposes? First, these values can be characterized by the content of feed units. Let us say that the cost of 1 KE in the by-products of the food industry should not differ greatly from the cost of 1 KE in the more common feed crops. In this case the price for by-products that was established on the basis of the content of feed units and the average price for KE in feeds can be considered the top limit for cost.

For a trustworthy evaluation of VMR according to an average cost of 1 KE in feed crops it is necessary to determine it according to groups of feeds (grains, tubers, roots, etc.) and to use the value that is obtained only with the VMR of the corresponding group. According to approximate calculations the average cost of 1 KE in the most common fodder crops is 9.8 kopecks. This was used as a basis to calculate the upper limit of prices for several types of by-products in the food industry. The results of the calculations are presented in Table 3.

From the presented data we see that for some by-products (molasses, dry distillery waste) the established prices are close to the levels of their uppermost limits. At the same time the prices for oil-seed meal are clearly low and do not reflect consumer use.

In the future it will be possible to improve the methods of determining the uppermost limit of prices for by-products by utilizing economic-mathematical models. The nutritive value of feeds as a whole is expressed as the content of feed units. Nevertheless, the amount of digestible protein as well as of potassium, phosphorus and other useful components is no less important. In this case the uppermost limits of prices for by-products with a consideration of their feed value can be calculated with the aid of a regression model of the cost of fodder crops minus indicators of useful components.

Table 3

Evaluation of Several Types of VMR According to Existing and Proposed Methodology

Products	Feed Units per 1 ton	Prices, Rubles/Ton Estimated	Prices, Rubles/Ton Actual	Difference Between Prices
Oil-seed meal:				
Soy oil-seed meal	1,190	117	20	97
Sunflowers oil-seed meal	1,020	100	20	80
Cotton oil-seed meal	960	90	20	70
Dry husks	930	93	47	46
Dry distillery waste	690	68	55	13
Molasses	770	75	70	5

The realization of the aforementioned proposals during the reexamination of prices for the VMR of the food industry will enable us to organize the mechanism of cost-accounting mutual relations in the branches of the agro-industrial complex. It will provide economic incentives for the best utilization of by-products and for decreasing losses and it will enable us to increase the feed resources in our country.

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PROCUREMENT OF LIVESTOCK FEED SOURCE REPORTED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 27 May 80 p 4

[Text] "What is the procedure for providing feed for livestock which is owned personally by citizens?"--asks L. Strazhkov from Sverdlovsk oblast.

In conformity with current law citizens who personally own livestock are permitted access to agricultural plots for livestock grazing and haying.

It is permitted to sovkhozes and recommended for kolkhozes to maintain herdsmen for pasturing of livestock, which belong to kolkhoz workers, other workers, employees and other citizens who reside on the territory of the farms and with compensation for the related expenses paid by the citizens who own this livestock.

In the production and financial plans of the sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and organizations there must be provision for providing laborers and white collar workers of these farms and pensioners who formerly worked there, and also teachers, doctors and other specialists who work and live on the territory of these farms to obtain coarse and succulent fodder for the livestock and fowl which they own.

Directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are allowed in 1980 to issue (free of charge) as additional payment to workers engaged in gathering hay and straw and in preparation of silage and hay and in the production of artificially dried feeds, and to sell at scheduled cost rates to workers of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, who have their own domestic livestock, up to 10 percent of prepared hay and silage and up to 20 percent of the hay. Directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are given the right to issue up to 50 percent of the hay (free of charge) to workers engaged in mowing and preparation of hay manually in the fields which are not suitable for utilization of tractors and machines. The work of preparing the hay which is distributed without charge is not paid. Such measures of material incentives are also encouraged in kolkhozes.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

AID TO PRIVATE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN DAGHESTAN

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 2, Jan 80 p 19

[Article by Z. Isayev, Makhachkala, Dagestanskaya ASSR]

[Text] The party attaches great importance to the extensive development of individual subsidiary farms as an important element of social production of agricultural products. There is concern for individual subsidiary farms at the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Dagestan. Various kinds of help are offered to them, and in some cases they are almost adopted. For example, the kolkhoz imeni Lenin of Khasavyurtovskiy rayon provides the Kolkhoz workers with already ploughed plots, sets aside a part of the arable land for their livestock in areas of perennial grasses. Each household receives up to 1½ tons of hay a year. Moreover, the kolkhoz workers are allotted specific areas by teams in the spaces between the rows of gardens, where they cut grasses for their individual livestock, and their straw requirements are met fully.

There is a similar situation at the kolkhoz "Pravda" and at the sovkhoz "XVII parts"yezd" of this same rayon, at the kolkhozes imeni Ordzhonikidze and imeni Kazbekov of Kulinskiy rayon and at many other farms. At the sovkhoz "Ureginskiy," in addition to setting aside a specific amount of grain for individual livestock at the purchase price, each family of agricultural workers is allotted from 0.20 to 0.40 hectare of sloping Alpine grasslands adjacent to the personal plot as permanent haymaking plots.

At the sovkhoz "Golotlinskiy" individual livestock is provided with feeds in relation to the degree of work activity of the village inhabitants in the social production. For those families whose members fulfill the established norms and who conscientiously carry out their work responsibilities up to one ton of corn grain at 16 kopecks per kilogram and corn stalks at 3 kopecks per kilogram in unlimited quantity are set aside.

At the sovkhoz "XVIII parts"yezd irrigated croplands have been created for the village workers' mild herd. They have erected there, and enclosed grazing has been adopted. The sovkhoz has assumed the responsibility for getting the necessary amount of feeds for the individual livestock, provides veterinary care, and sees to breeding operations. Pasturing, keeping the animals in summer pasture, that is paying for two herdsmen, a night guard and an irrigation assistant, are done for the livestock owners who pay not more than three rubles per month on average for maintenance of one cow.

In short, many kinds of aid are provided for the individual farm of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers. As a result, purchases of livestock raising products from the citizens have increased noticeably. In 1978 alone 8,500 tons of livestock and fowl, 3,200 tons of milk, 1.5 million eggs and 6.168 tons of wool were purchased in the republic. A significant part of the production was obtained at the kolkhoz markets of the cities and rayon.

Unfortunately, favorable conditions for keeping individual livestock and conducting personal subsidiary farming have not been created at all kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic. In a number of instances its possibilities have been poorly utilized. We must always recall the instruction of L.I. Brezhnev on this point: "It is also necessary to create the specific social climate in which kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers sense that, by keeping livestock and fowl at home, they are doing a valuable, state duty." Z. Isayev.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

KOLKHOZ MARKETS PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF FOOD

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 May 80 p 3

[Text] The principal source of satisfaction of people's demands for foodstuffs is the social production of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, other state and cooperative enterprises and organizations. In addition more complete utilization of the possibilities of individual subsidiary farms of citizens is very important for supplementary supply of meat, milk, eggs, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and other agricultural commodities. Increasing this kind of production is an important resource for expanding its sale to the urban population at kolkhoz markets. Of course setting aside arable plots for citizens should not be a source of personal enrichment and money-grabbing.

From year to year the exchange of goods at kolkhoz markets has been increasing. Of the total amount of expenditures of the country's citizens on purchases of foodstuffs approximately 8 percent is for these goods.

Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, other enterprises and organizations, kolkhoz workers and other citizens have the right to trade at the kolkhoz markets the products of their agricultural production, produce of subsidiary enterprises and industries, wild berries amd fruits, fresh and dried mushrooms, garden flowers, seeds, meat of wild animals caught in accordance with hunting rules. Handicraftsmen can trade in homemade articles, for the manufacture and sale of which they have permission of financial agencies. Trading rules at kolkhoz markets provide that the board and other market employees do not have the right to demand from kolkhozes, enterprises and organizations, kolkhoz workers and other citizens the presentation of certificates showing that the produce being sold belongs to them.

The sale of surplus agricultural produce is at prices which are established by the agreement of the parties. Establishing maximum prices for agricultural products sold at the market is not allowed. Persons who buy up products in order to make a profit will have criminal proceedings brought against them. A one-time tax is levied at the kolkhoz markets and there is a charge for services rendered.

Trading is done with observance of health regulations. The sale of fish products, for example, is allowed only after their inspection by the veterinary-health service. The quality of fish products at inspection stations of the markets is made free of charge. Those who trade in products must wear hygienic clothing issued at the market and also keep their trading sites in good order and cleanliness.

It is prohibited to sell alcoholic beverages of all kinds, salted and marinated mushrooms made at home; medicinal plants and field flowers; fish (by citizens); any goods by youths younger than 15.

The market board must take steps to increase organized delivery of products; to provide traders with sites, sanitary clothing, weighing devices and stock in trade; provide storage space for products; monitor adherence to trading regulations, sanitary and fire regulations, etc.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL TAX--I am a veterinarian in a district veterinary clinic. I live in my own home in Logishin of Pinsk rayon, with heating and lighting provided. Am I free from paying the agricultural tax for utilization by a personal holding? Persons who are not members of kolkhozes and who own individual plots in cities and localities, which are administratively subordinate to urban, village (urban type) Councils of People's Deputies, do not have to pay the agricultural tax. They pay an appropriate tax and land rent for these plots. As the Pinsk financial department reported to us you live in an urban village and accordingly are supposed to pay a tax on a building of 16 rubles 19 kopecks (for the house belonging to you at the rate of 1 percent of the insurance evaluation for buildings of 1691 rubles), and also a land payment of 8 rubles 78 kopecks (at a rate of 0.4 kopecks per square meter of area of land plot of 2195 square meters). Moreover, for an area of a personal plot of 2055 square meters (with consideration of the land, used for buildings of 140 square meters) you must pay an income tax of 6 rubles 16 kopecks (at a rate of 30 kopecks established for the agricultural taxation of kolkhoz workers in a mixed rayon). Privileges for specialists (agricultural and other), who live in urban localities and who have a house and arable subsidiary plots in these localities, have not been determined. [Text] [Minsk SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO BELORUSSII in Russian No 5, May 80 p 31] 9424

HOUSE DEMOLITION PAYMENTS--Some of the houses in our village, including mine, are to be torn done because land improvement projects are going on here. Please explain the order of payment for demolished houses and other structures, and also for gardens (fruit trees, berries). The payment of monetary compensation for demolished (in connection with assignment of arable plots for state and social requirements) structures, destroyed plantings and seedings is 50 percent of evaluation before citizens leave their houses within time periods established by the ispolkom of the urban or rayon Council of People's Deputies. The remaining 50 percent is one week after leaving the houses. Tearing down houses, fruit and berry plantings and seedings is done by the builder for his account. You, as the owner of a house, must be made aware (in writing) by the one who will use the land or the builder, to whom the plot is assigned, and when the house will be torn down. If you wish you can take down the house yourself in the time period set by the builder. If you want to use the materials obtained from demolition of the house then you must pay for hauling the materials. [Text] [Minsk SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO BELORUSSII in Russian No 5, May 80 p 31] 9424

ARABLE PLOT ASSIGNMENT--Must farms (kolkhozes, sovkhozes) make available plots for making hay to workers not engaged in agricultural production but who live and work in a rural locality? For example, teachers, doctors. Arable plots for hay mowing are apportioned to teachers, doctors and other specialists, workers and residents of rural localities from lands in the state reserve, the state forest reserves, on the land of railroad and highway right of ways, and on lands of other non-agricultural designations only by decision of the ispolkom of the rayon Council of People's Deputies. Offering citizens arable plots for hay mowing from lands of sovkhozes is not envisaged by existing law. In order to provide fodder for livestock belonging to teachers, doctors and other specialists, sovkhozes can sell them hay. In this case its preparation is done not only by the farm, but also by the specialists interested in acquiring it. In determining the cost of the hay the efforts of these citizens must be considered. [Text] [Minsk SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO BELORUSSII in Russian No 5, May 80 p 31] 9424

STATE LIVESTOCK PURCHASES--According to existing instructions of the USSR Central Statistical Administration and of USSR Gosbank regarding the scale of livestock and fowl in excess of the annual plan farms are paid a bonus for increasing the number of each kind of productive cattle which the farm had at the beginning of the year. In our opinion the instruction does not meet modern needs and requires explanation. I shall give two examples. There were 1,500 head of cattle at one sovkhoz at the beginning of the year. The plan called for 1700 head by the end of the year, but there turned out to be only 1600. In conformity with the instruction the sovkhoz has the right to receive a bonus of 50 percent for the sale of meat in excess of the plan, because it achieved an increase in the number of livestock, although it did not fulfill the plan for increased output, which cannot now be allowed. At a second sovkhoz the plan called for 1700 head of cattle by the end of 1978. But because it could not sell 100 calves for transfer to another farm at the end of the year, 1800 head remained there at the beginning of 1979. According to plan it was to have 1700 head at the end of the past year. And this plan was fulfilled. But the sovkhoz could not receive a bonus for the sale of meat to the state in excess of the plan, because according to the existing instruction the farm had no increase in varieties of cattle in comparison to the beginning of the past year. We believe that the instruction in question should be clarified. The criterion for paying a 50 percent bonus for the sale of meat in excess of the planned amount should be considered fulfillment of the plan for herd increase. V. Zhulev, senior economist of the poultry farm "Yuzhnaya" of Krymskaya oblast'. [Text] [Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 7, Feb 80 p 19] 9424

PROTECTION OF KOLKHOZ LANDS--People's inspectors of Ternopol'shina examined the land areas occupied by sugar plants when checking up on their utilization. Then a part of the land was transferred to kolkhozes. Such raids are an annual occurrence in our oblast'. Neither an empty hay straddle nor a field plot cluttered with construction workers is missed by the watchful eyes of the patrols. Once they detect such negligence and point it out, after several months they make another visit to find out what has been done. Thus, this winter the facts of willful seizing of kolkhoz land by a number of enterprises, which constructed dumps on them, were established. The oblast' Committee of Public Inspection reprimanded their directors, and it also ordered them to clean up these land sites and return them to the farms. A check revealed: the decision was carried out. [Text] [Kiyev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Mar 80 p 2] 9424

SEARCH FOR HERDSMAN --In an article under the same name heading, published on March 16, the question was raised of the need to regulate the rendering of services in grazing of cattle, which are held individually. The ministries of agriculture and of public services of the RSFSR examined the statement in the newspaper. As the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the RSFSR G. S. Ogryzkin reported, in many oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the Russian Federation the question of the release of experienced herdsmen for such livestock was decided at the expense of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The production administration of agriculture of Ryazan' oblispolkom was also advised to provide herdsmen for livestock belonging to workers at the sovhoz "Morinskiy" in Shatskiy rayon. Deputy Minister of Public Services of the RSFSR V. M. Zamula reported: the ministry supports the opinion given in the article that experienced people should be engaged in grazing livestock and not temporary and available people who do not know the rights and responsibilities of production agriculture workers, and who can work in various sections of kolhoz-sovkhoz production in the off seasons, as is done in the public services system. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 23 May 80 p 2] 9424

LIVESTOCK RAISING STANDARDS--"Standards for raising livestock owned personally by kolkhoz workers are defined by the Exemplary Regulation of Kolkhozes. But what legislative act establishes the maximum amount of livestock which can be owned personally by workers and employees?"--asks Z. Isayev of Dagnestanskaya ASSR. In conformity with the Principles of Civilian Legislation of the USSR and the union republics (article 25) the maximum number of livestock which can be owned by a citizen is established by legislation of the union republics. Regarding which kind and how many livestock can be personally owned by citizens (in addition to kolkhoz workers) is determined by the Decree of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of 13 Nov 1964 "On Standards for Keeping Livestock by Citizens Who Are Not Members of Kolkhozes". Detailed advice on this problem was published in the newspaper "Sel'skaya Zhizn'" on 5 Dec 1978. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 3 Jun 30 p 90] 9424

LIVESTOCK FOR CITIZENS--"I would like to know if the administration of a sovkhoz has the right to sell livestock to workers for them to raise?--writes legal adviser of the "Komsomol'skaya" poultry farm of Mordavian SSR V. Mitrofanov. Yes, it does. The USSR Council of Ministers, in a decree of 10 July 1967 No 642 (SP SSSR 1967 No 17, Article 118) gave the Councils of Ministers of the union republics the right to permit state agricultural enterprises and organizations, located in the territory of republic, to sell to workers and employees of these enterprises and organizations, and also to teachers, workers at children's and cultural and educational institutions, at health and other enterprises and institutions which service these workers and employees and their children, up to three percent of the new offspring of livestock. Payment for the livestock is established by current prices with additions. The RSFSR Council of Ministers transferred this right for sale of livestock to obl(kray)ispolkoms, to the Councils of Ministers of the autonomous republics. A similar procedure for the sale of livestock has been established in a number of other republics. V. Kozhevnikov, Managing Director for Economics and Organization of the Central Livestock Raising Administration of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 10 Jun 80 p 4] 9424

HORSESHOE GOAL--Letter to A. Popov, Irbitskiy rayon, Sverdlovskaya oblast'. The facts referred to in the article "What to Shoe Horses With!" [Sel'skaya Zhizn'", 28 Mar 1980], actually took place. Fifteen thousand horseshoes and the necessary number of shoeing nails were shipped to Irbitskiy Rayon Agricultural Equipment Association. This will provide the annual requirement of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the rayon. A. Nesterov, Deputy Chairman of Sverdlovsk Oblispolkom. [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 11 Jun 80 p 3] [Original for this article published in JPRS 75816/1236, dated 3 Jun 80, p 90] 9424

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